



BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

1969 annual report

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. TATTERSALL, M.A, M.B, B.Ch, D.P.H.

and the Chief Public Health Inspector

H. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I, Cert. R.S.H. (Meat & Other Foods)



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
[from May 1969]

Chairman: COUNCILLOR H. E. COOPER

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR E. D. WILSON

Alderman Miss N. Bradshaw

Alderman Mrs M. E. Williamson

Councillor H. Gomersall

Councillor Mrs E. Harrison

Councillor E. H. Hopkinson

Councillor G. McNeill

Councillor B. Pollard, c.c.

Councillor Dr K. M. Tankard

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. G. Tattersall

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Dr. H. M. Birks

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. Brooks

Additional Public Health Inspector: D. Fothergill

Pupil Public Health Inspector: D. Mosley

Clerical: Mrs. P. Mabbott

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CHANCERY LANE
RETFORD
TELEPHONE RETFORD 2561

June, 1970

TO THE MAYOR, AND TO THE
ALDERMEN & COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 1969 the estimated mid-year population is 18,860 which is a decrease of ten since last year.

There was no natural increase in 1969 of births over deaths; there were six more deaths than births.

The deaths from all causes is 274, 36 more than in 1968.

There were thirty less births in 1969 than 1968.

There were five deaths of infants under one year and no maternal deaths.

The illegitimate births show an increase of 3 over the 1968 figure.

There is a startling increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. In 1969 there were 15 such deaths, eleven of which were men. This compares with 5 such deaths in 1968 and 10 in 1967. The increased mortality from lung cancer is, as is well known nowadays, attributed to cigarette smoking, and in many cases results in death before the age of retirement from work.

The notification of infectious disease has been very low during 1969. Five cases of measles were notified compared with 186 the year before.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your support during the year, my colleague Dr. Birks for her help, Mr. Brooks and the staff of the health department, and the other departments of the Borough for their help and support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area	.. .. .	4,657 acres
Public Open Spaces	.. .. .	32.9 acres
Registrar General's estimated population, mid-year 1969	.. .. .	18,860
Number of hereditaments at 1st April 1970	.. ..	7,858
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1970	.. ..	£571,197
Sum represented by penny rate at 1st April, 1970	..	£2290

Vital Statistics are calculated on estimated mid-year population given by the Registrar General, i.e. 18,860.

							<i>England & Wales</i>
Live Births	.. ..	T 268	M 131	F 137			
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	.. ..	14.2					16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	8.95					
Stillbirths	.. ..	T 4	M Nil	F 4			
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	.. ..	15.0					13.0
Total live and still births		T 272					
Infant deaths (under 1 year)		T 5	M 3	F 2			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. ..	19.0					18.0
Legitimate mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	20.0					17.0
Illegitimate mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. ..	Nil					25.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.. ..	7.0					12.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.. ..	7.0					10.0
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)		22.0					23.0
Maternal deaths (including abortion)		T Nil					
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births		Nil					
Deaths from all causes		T 274	M 148	F 126			
Death rate per 1,000 population	.. ..	14.5					11.9

CAUSES OF DEATH 1969

Tuberculosis, respiratory	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2
Malignant neoplasm – Buccal Cavity	1
Malignant neoplasm – Oesophagus	1
Malignant Neoplasm – Stomach	6
Malignant neoplasm – Intestine	2
Malignant Neoplasm – Lung, Bronchus	15
Malignant Neoplasm – Breast	4
Malignant Neoplasm – Uterus	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	10
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1
Diabetes Mellitus	3
Anaemias	1
Meningitis	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	6
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	7
Hypertensive Disease	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	56
Other Forms of Heart Disease	12
Cerebrovascular Disease	34
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	12
Influenza	6
Pneumona	22
Bronchitis and Emphysema	32
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1
Peptic Ulcer	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	1
Congenital anomalies	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1
Other Defined and ill-defined diseases	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4
All Other Accidents	4
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	2
Total	274

Causes of death in children under 1 year

Cause	Under 24 hrs.	Under 1 week	Under 1 mnth	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Achondroplasia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchopneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Influenzal Tracheobronchitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	5

Causes of death in Children aged 1-15 years

Cause	Pre-School	School-children	Total
Multiple Injuries (Accident)	—	1	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	1	1
Sub-acute Nephritis	—	1	1
Waterhouse Fried- richs Syndrome	1	—	1
Total	1	3	4

Table showing deaths of children under 1 year over the last five years

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
No. of deaths	5	1	6	2	4

Table showing Vital Statistics 1965-1969 (inclusive)

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Population (mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General)	18,860	18,870	18,770	18,700	18,530
BIRTHS:					
Live Births — legitimate	244	277	279	299	317
— illegitimate	24	21	19	17	21
Still Births — legitimate	4	6	3	5	1
— illegitimate	—	1	—	—	—
DEATHS:					
All causes	274	238	224	245	239
Maternal Deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile deaths (i.e. under 1 year) . .	5	1	6	2	4
Neonatal deaths (i.e. under 4 weeks)	2	1	4	1	3
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. under 1 week)	2	1	4	1	2
Perinatal deaths (i.e. still-births and deaths under 1 week combined)	6	8	7	6	3

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS
COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER DEATHS FROM CANCER
[EXCEPT LEUKAEMIA]

	Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	All other Cancer deaths (except Leukaemia)
Number	15	26
Average Age	62 years	67 years

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Acute Encephalitis	Measles
Acute Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
Dysentery	Smallpox
Food Poisoning or suspected	Tetanus
Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever

The number of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1969 was 24. Details of these are as follows:

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Dysentery	5
Infective Jaundice ..	4
Measles	5
Salmonella Infection ..	2
Scarlet Fever	8

Tables showing various details about infectious diseases during 1969 are given on pages 9 and 10.

Tuberculosis

Three cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, two of which were cases which had not been notified previously in any other area, and one was a transfer from another area.

A table giving details of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis is given on page 14.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratories at Lincoln and Sheffield. 42 medical specimens and 216 food and water samples were submitted for examination.

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in Age Groups — Admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, 1969

DISEASES	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 & over	Age un-known	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspected Food Poisoning..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonella Infection	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	24	-	1	2	-	2	13	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified Month by Month — 1969

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice.....	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Suspected Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonella Infection.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS ..	24	2	-	4	2	-	-	1	3	2	3	-	7

Vaccination and Immunisation

This is a personal Health Service and is the responsibility of the County Council. This work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health for the County Council. Protective injections are given against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Measles.

Prophylactic Measure	By P.H. Dept.	By P.P.
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Diphtheria Immunisation

Primary Immunisation	54	94
Reinforcing dose	282	80

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Primary Immunisation	..	..	45	92
Reinforcing dose	..	..	70	35

Tetanus Immunisation

Primary Immunisation	..	..	52	94
Reinforcing dose	..	..	274	76

Vaccination against Smallpox

Primary Vaccination	..	..	56	83
Re-vaccination	..	..	92	15

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Oral (three doses)	59	96
Reinforcing doses	266	99

Vaccination against Measles	..	64	33
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P.H. Dept — Public Health Department

P.P. — Private Medical Practitioner

Vaccination against Anthrax

Vaccination against Anthrax is now available in those factories where there is an occupational risk of employees contracting the disease. The vaccination is carried out by the Appointed Factory Doctor or the employees' General Practitioners.

Protection against Tuberculosis

A scheme for the protection of adolescents against Tuberculosis has been in progress since 1957.

The scheme involves the skin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of all children of secondary school age, and of students.

The work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health as agent for the County Council.

The figures for 1969 are given below:

No. of children offered vaccination	..	..	..	347
No. of children whose parents accepted	..	..	293	
Rate of acceptance	..	..	..	84.43
No. of children skin-tested	..	..	..	269
No. found to be positive and referred for X-ray	..	30		
No. found to be negative	..	..	..	233
No. of children vaccinated	..	..	..	213
No. re-tested after previous vaccination	..	..	—
No. re-vaccinated	..	..	..	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Deaths — 1959–68 inclusive

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
New cases	4	0	4	6	4	2	4	11	3	10
Deaths	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	2

NEW CASES

1969	Annual Average over previous ten years
2	4.0

DEATHS

1969	Annual Average over previous ten years
0	0.8

TUBERCULOSIS 1969

New Cases and Deaths

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

[a] Hospital and Specialist Services [Part II National Health Service Act, 1946]

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving East Retford Borough and Rural Districts through a Hospital Management Committee.

There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital, Worksop
Kilton Hospital, Worksop
Carlton Hospital, near Worksop
Retford and District Hospital, Retford

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carries out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

[b] Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities

The Nottinghamshire County Council provides the following services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Dr. H. I. Lockett, County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer).

- 1 Care of mothers and young children.
- 2 Domiciliary Midwifery.
- 3 Home Nursing.
- 4 Health Visiting.
- 5 Vaccination and immunisation.
- 6 Ambulance Service.
- 7 Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
- 8 Home Help.
- 9 Mental Health.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Notts. County Council Health Clinic, Chancery Lane, Retford, at the following times:

Mondays: 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays: 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance fortnightly on Monday. Infant Welfare Clinics are also held at the Clinic, Welbeck Road, Ordsall, Retford. Tuesdays: 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance monthly on a Tuesday.

(b) Relaxation Clinics are also held at the County Health Clinic, Chancery Lane, Retford, every Friday from 10.0 to 11.0 a.m., 2.0 to 3.0 p.m. and from 3.0 to 4.0 p.m.

(c) *Cervical Cytology*

A cervical cytology clinic is held at the Retford County Health Centre, Chancery Lane, Retford.

All women are invited to attend. This clinic, which takes place every other Wednesday afternoon from 2.0 to 4.0 p.m., is intended to provide early diagnosis of cervical cancer, and is therefore, a most important preventive measure.

I give below number of attendances for 1969:

Borough	Rural	Other Parts	Total
240	189	59	488

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers who can, and wish, to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are three in the Borough:

Mrs. Parkhurst,
77 Northfield Way, Retford.
Tel: Retford 4210

Mrs. Bailey,
3 Brickenhole Lane, Walkeringham.
Tel: Misterton 358

Mrs. Hall,
3 Priory Close, Mattersey.
Tel: Wiseton 257

Home Nursing

This is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronical sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness where the doctor requests it. This service is provided by the Retford and District Nursing Association and the work is carried out on its behalf by:

Mrs. R. M. Daly,
16 Osberton Road, Retford.
Tel: Retford 2457

Mrs. B. Marmont,
28 Howbeck Lane, Clarborough.
Tel: Retford 4204

Mrs. J. M. Wylie,
5 Millfield Close, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel: Retford 2959

Mrs. N. Anderson,
"Norwood", Bramble Road, Retford.
Tel: Retford 2595

Health Visiting

Health Visitors are State Registered Nurses with the knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting in their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The vaccination and immunisation service is organised for the County Council by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting as agent for the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The main ambulance service is situated at North Road, Retford, and the vehicles comprise four ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles, which will carry either sitting cases or stretcher cases; telephone Retford 2303.

Home Help

The office is in Chancery Lane, Retford. This most useful service provides domestic help where, on account of illness, age or other domestic reasons, it is required. Home Help Supervisor is Miss Turner, telephone Retford 2681.

[c] Provision of General Medical and Dental Services, Pharmaceutical Services, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services [Part IV National Health Service Act, 1946]

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944 and the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and handicapped persons. The District Officer is Miss Millband, 3 Overend Road, Worksop, telephone Worksop 2600.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr. Wynne, who has a call-office at the Retford County Health Centre, Chancery Lane, Retford, by appointment. The Mental Health Office is at the County Health Clinic, Carlton Road, Worksop; telephone Worksop 4337.

Details of Attendances at the Maternity & Child Welfare Centres during 1969

Centre	Children	Expectant Mothers	Post-Natal Cases	Medical Consultations
Chancery Lane RETFORD	3,834	Nil	Nil	229
Ordsall	1,190	Nil	Nil	174

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough

Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Refuse Disposal are under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who has given me the following information.

Sewerage and Drainage

The older part of the Borough is on the combined system, that is to say the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain, and the majority of houses have this service.

Conservancy System – a small number of houses are not connected to the sewers. Of these, two houses have pail closets. The emptying of these closets is carried out by the Corporation.

A few houses have cesspools, and the emptying of these is the responsibility of the owner.

Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works at Hallcroft, commissioned in 1965, is treating the whole of the sewage from the Borough.

Treatment at the Hallcroft Works is grit channels, sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks, cold sludge digestion and open drying beds. Recirculation of a portion of the effluent is in operation.

Work is still in progress on the construction of a further biological filter.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection is by means of compression vehicles, and a bonus incentive scheme is in operation.

During 1969 approximately 7,500 tons of refuse was collected. Disposal is by tipping into disused gravel workings. This is not an entirely controlled method, but is carefully watched and no nuisance has arisen.

Heavy tip-levelling equipment is used to ensure that the tip is kept tidy and free from vermin.

Public Baths

The Public Baths, situated in Albert Road, are owned by the Corporation. The swimming pool, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, is covered and heated. Seven slipper baths are also provided.

Water is drawn from the public water supply, the pool being filled at the end of March and emptied at the end of October in each year. "Topping-off" water is added as required.

Pressure filters, break-point chlorination and chemical dosing plant have been provided, the turnover period of the water in the swimming pool is once every three hours.

Water heating is by means of oil-fired boilers and calorifier.

Bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

Water Supply

The Lincoln and District Water Board, of which the East Retford Borough is a constituent authority, supplies water within the Borough.

I am indebted to the Western District Manager, Mr. J. Hunt, of the Lincoln and District Water Board for the information given below.

All new houses constructed in the Retford Borough have, where required, been supplied by water mains.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological Examinations undertaken by the District Water Board

Number of samples taken	94
Satisfactory	93
Unsatisfactory	1

Bacteriological Examinations undertaken by the Public Health Department

Number of samples taken	33
Satisfactory	33
Unsatisfactory	Nil

All the dwelling houses within the Borough are supplied from the public water mains.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Details of the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examination. The Notts. County Council is the authority responsible for these duties, and I am grateful to Mr. Gregory, Chief Inspector, Food and Drugs, for a report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948)

AND

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

These Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was necessary under the Acts during the year, though assistance was given in getting persons into hospital on a voluntary basis.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

Particulars of samples examined and/or analysed during year ended 31 December 1969

Article	Number of Samples			Adulterated and Sub-standard Samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult'd or Sub-Standard	Result of Examination and/or Analysis	Remarks
Alcoholic beverage	1		1	Incorrectly advertised	Taken up with manufacturers – advert amended
Apples	1	1			
Apples, dehydrated	1	1			
Apricots, canned	1	1			
Baked beans	1	1			
Breakfast cereal.....	1	1			
Cabbage.....	1	1			
Cake	1	1			
Cheese, processed, canned	1	1			
Chocolate	1	1			
Chocolate, cooking	1	1			
Chocolate, drinking	1	1			
Chocolate, imitation ..	1	1			
Coffee, instant	1	1			
Dessert, canned	1	1			
Eggs	1		1	White eggs coloured brown by addition of permitted colour: iron-oxide. Practice could be considered misrepresentation. Proposal to colour eggs abandoned by packers	
Grapefruit, canned	1	1			
Ice cream	2	2			
Ice cream & bubble gum	1		1	Failed to comply with Labelling of Food Order	Manufacturers cautioned
Indigestion tablets	1	1			
Irish stew	1	1			
Lamb, canned	1	1			
Meatballs, canned.....	1	1			
Milk powder	1	1			
Milk-shake mix	1	1			
Milks	40	40			
Mincemeat	1	1			
Pickle	3	2	1	1 sampled failed to comply with Labelling of Food Order	Taken up with manufacturers
Porridge, canned	1	1			
Potato powder	1	1			
Pudding-mix	1	1			
Ravioli, canned	1	1			
Rum	1	1			
Salad dressing	1	1			
Salt.....	1	1			
Sausage, pork	1	1			
Soft drink	1		1	Failed to comply with Labelling of Food Order	Manufacturers cautioned
Steak, stewed	1	1			
Steak & kidney pie, canned	1	1			
Sweets	2	2			
Throat pastilles.....	1	1			
Vegetable juice	1	1			
Whisky	1	1			
Totals	86	81	5		

THE MILK [SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS] [PASTEURISED AND STERILISED] MILK REGULATIONS

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated
Samples obtained & submitted to prescribed tests	135	1	9	2
Samples unsatisfactory	2*	—	—	—

*failed Methylene Blue Test. Appropriate action taken.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles:

Examined	36
Satisfactory	36
Unsatisfactory	—

Miscellaneous Food and Drugs Investigations

- 1 Selling wrapped sliced loaf containing a piece of metal. Bakers prosecuted. Fined £30 and £5. 5s. costs.
- 2 Selling can of creamed rice milk pudding containing no milk. Cannors cautioned.
- 3 Selling milk in improperly cleansed churn. Dairy Company prosecuted. Fined £15 and £5. 5s. costs.
- 4 Selling loaf of bread containing fibrous material. Bakers cautioned.
- 5 Selling piece of fried fish containing a cigarette end. Sellers prosecuted. Case dismissed.
- 6 Selling can of carrots contaminated with grubs. Cannors cautioned.
- 7 Selling pork pie contaminated with fly eggs. Manufacturer and Seller cautioned.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS AGO

Extracts from the Report to the General Board of Health on a 'preliminary inquiry into the sewerage, supply of water and the sanitary conditions of the inhabitants' by William Lee, Esq, Q.C, Superintending Inspector, following a petition by the burgesses of East Retford . . . dated 11th June 1849.

" . . . The boundaries of the borough and parish of East Retford are identical and form only the nucleus of the town of Retford. The area is 130 acres, about one-third of which is pasture and gardens and the remainder occupied by buildings and streets. The parish of West Retford is separated from the borough by the River Idle and contains 1,089 acres. Several of the hamlets within the parish of Clarborough form part of Retford, Moorgate and Spitall Hill being in the said parish and containing about one-fifth of the population of the town. They are divided from East Retford only by a small ditch of stagnant water. The parish comprises the hamlets of Clarborough, Bollam, Little Gringley, Moorgate, Spitall Hill and Welham, and contains 3,870 acres of land whereof the township of Clarborough includes 1,230 acres. The parish of Ordsall lies on the south of East Retford and contains 1,930 acres. It is divided into the lordships of Ordsall and Thrumpton; the latter would be supposed by a stranger to form part of East Retford as it includes the southern suburbs of the town.

" Thus it appears that the borough of East Retford, though the most important, forms only a portion of the town of Retford, which also includes the most densely populated parts of the other three aforementioned parishes. It will be seen hereinafter that the sewerage, drainage, supplies of water and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants of all four places are alike defective . . . and I feel it my duty to recommend the formation of a district consisting of the borough . . . and the non-corporate parishes of West Retford, Clarborough and Ordsall.

" Nearly the whole of the town of Retford lies in the valley of the River Idle. Its course would be naturally very sluggish, but it is entirely impeded by the embankments connected with several mills which have existed from a very remote period. The site of a considerable part of the town has been undoubtedly at some time a swamp; it is still occasionally subject to floods, and under the present arrangements no outfall can be obtained for deep drainage of the buildings.

" . . . During my inspection I found many courts and passages without free circulation of air, and containing abundant sources of malaria. I have rarely found a worse place than the Mermaid-yard in West Retford. The houses are small and inconvenient, many of them are in flats or floors, without any ventilation, and some of the sleeping places are so small as to be unworthy of the name of rooms. The rents of these dwellings are very high, and yet all are occupied. Altogether there are 21 tenements and 4 privies, 3 of which have one common entrance. Underneath the whole of one house is a large piggery and on the open surface of the yard was a pile of pig-manure (the rent for this miserable unhealthy domicile is £3.5s.0d. per annum and all rates). Some of the houses front into a filthy lane called Tenter Flat Back-lane.

" . . . The public lodging-houses exert a greater influence on the general health of the town than the inhabitants imagine. They are crowded night after night with herds of miserable and degraded human beings, of both sexes, who lodge indiscriminately . . . In the sleeping rooms all the space that can possibly be obtained is taken up with beds; every crevice that could admit air is stopped; the inmates generally sleep in a state of nudity, the more easily to rid themselves of vermin. I have not visited the lodging houses of any town without finding cases of either endemic or epidemic fever. The disease is formed in these places, and then carried in its incipient state from door to door among the inhabitants of the town. There are 12 of these lodging houses for tramps in the district, exclusive of those for railway labourers . . . The police, who frequently visit these houses, state that the number of inmates varies from 8 to 42 each house per night.

“ . . . The history of epidemic disease in Retford would carry us farther back than is necessary for the present inquiry. In the recent visitation of cholera in the town 51 cases were reported of which 13 died, and there have been numerous cases of typhus.

“ . . . There is no artificial drainage; in fact, there is little or no drainage at all. The floors of houses, and the foundations of buildings are very damp. It is quite impossible to have cellars in the town and the atmosphere of the town is generally surcharged with moisture. The cottages in the district are superior, considered as to construction only, to those of any town in which I have held an inquiry. The rents are rather high for a country town, a cottage of two rooms would average upwards of 1s.6d. per week and rates.

“ . . . There is no water company in Retford, nor any public water supply, except by three pumps. The pump in the market-place gives good water, and the great distance to which the inhabitants carry it for food is a measure of the deprivation they endure. The well water of the district generally is so bad in quality as to be quite unfit for drinking. There are some 300 wells in the town serving 1,404 houses and a population of 5,900.

“ The public highways in the borough are in excellent repair and also cleansed and watered by the corporation but many of the private and other roads are in bad condition.

“ . . . Death rate (in the whole registration district of Retford) 17; Borough only 22 per 1,000.

“ . . . Infant mortality rate (in whole registration district of Retford) 212; Borough only 258 per 1,000.

“ No doubt therefore can remain in the mind of any reasonable person that . . . despite the geniality of the climate . . . there is a great excess of sickness and mortality in the town, and that such excess arises from preventible causes.”

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Extracts from the Annual Report of Dr John Tolland & Mr F. R. Smith

N.B. *Comparative figures for 1969 are given in parentheses*

Registrar General's estimate of resident population	16,320	(18,860)
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1949	4,733	(7,858)
Rateable value — June 1950	£99,251	(£571,197)
Sum represented by penny rate at 1st April 1950	£380	(£2,290)

Medical Health

Live Births — Legitimate 295 (244); Illegitimate 17 (24)

Birth rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	19.11	(14.2)
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)	22.43	(15.0)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.46	(19.0)
Death rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	13.11	(14.5)

Causes of death included —

Tuberculosis	.. .. .	8 (1)
Malignant neoplasms	.. .. .	30 (4)
Vascular disease of nervous system	.. .. .	22 (41)
Diseases of circulatory system	.. .. .	74 (94)
Diseases of respiratory system	.. .. .	15 (61)
Diseases of digestive system	.. .. .	11 (11)
Prematurity, congenital malformations, birth injuries		8 (4)
Road traffic accidents, suicides & other violent causes		10 (14)
All other causes	.. .. .	36 (8)
Totals	.. .. .	214 (274)

Environmental Health

Animals slaughtered and inspected: Cattle 2,802 (1,920); Calves 1,370 (115);
Sheep 9,987 (3,957); Pigs 374 (5,580); Totals **14,533 (11,572)**

Percentages of animals affected with tuberculosis: Cattle 31.83 (0.11);
Pigs 12.3 (0.03); Calves 0.8 (nil).

Total weight of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption: 122,154lb
(42,712lb)

Visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection: 394 (683)

Houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts:	304 (134)
Not in all respects fit:	227 (107)
Demolition or closing orders made:	3 (7)
Houses demolished or closed:	15 (16)
Clearance or compulsory purchase orders confirmed (no. of houses):	nil (49)
Houses infested and treated for: Fleas	6 (nil); Bed Bugs 2 (nil); Beetles 33 (9)
. . . in addition, the Common Lodging House premises and beds were disinfected 6 times; 44 visits were made during the year, and 14 persons, reported as verminous by the keeper, were bathed and cleansed at our Cleansing Station.	
Houses built during the year: Council 28 (18), Private enterprise 5 (63)	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1969

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health as set out in the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my tenth report on the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1969.

New Legislation

The HOUSING ACT 1969 makes some very important contributions to housing legislation by (a) conferring additional powers to require the repair of houses; (b) amending the legal standard of fitness to include bad internal arrangement; and (c) rendering grant-aidable certain repairs necessary to make improvements fully effective.

It also enables owners to obtain higher rents in respect of controlled tenancy properties which are in good repair and provided with standard modern amenities, and makes further provision for payment in respect of unfit houses subject to order.

Whilst providing grants to local authorities to improve environmental conditions of residential areas, the Act has repealed the power to require the general improvement of the tenanted houses within such areas.

General

The following analysis gives a general indication of the variety of duties performed and the visits which have been made during the year:

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of visits made</i>		
Clean Air	Investigations	30		
Factories	Inspections	2		
Food Preparation, Storage and Sale	Inspection of premises	388		
	Markets and Fairs	51		
	Food Inspection	26		
	Food Sampling	216		
Slaughterhouses	Meat Inspection	683		
	Other Purposes	26		
Housing	Defects	93		
	Demolition or closure	72		
	Improvement and repair	409		
	Overcrowding	2		

	<i>Subject</i>				<i>No. of Visits made</i>
National Assistance	Persons into care etc.	..	..	..	3
Noise	Investigations	..	..	..	13
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	General Inspections	..	..	..	44
	Re-visits	..	..	..	27
	Accidents	..	..	..	—
	Registration of Premises	..	..	..	4
Pet Animals	Inspections	..	..	..	6
Petroleum	Inspections and testing	..	..	..	165
Public Health	Drainage	..	..	..	135
	Dirty/verminous persons	..	..	..	10
	Dirty/verminous premises	..	..	..	16
	Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	49
	Lodging House	..	..	..	1
	Offensive trades	..	..	..	29
	Knackers yards	..	..	..	3
	Places of public entertainment	..	..	..	2
	Statutory nuisances	..	..	..	130
Rodent Control	Inspections	..	..	..	24
	Treatments	..	..	..	10
Refuse	Accumulations	..	..	..	18
	Provision of bins	..	..	..	6
	Refuse tips	..	..	..	2
Interviews and appointments		..	..	..	137
Other miscellaneous		..	..	..	149

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES & FOOD PREMISES SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION

[a] Slaughtering Facilities

- (i) The Public Abattoir is maintained and supervised by the Corporation but the employment of slaughtermen and general administration is the responsibility of the Retford Meat Co. Ltd.
- (ii) A private wholesale slaughterhouse specialising in the collection of casualty animals for emergency slaughter and operating a 24-hour service.
- (iii) A private slaughterhouse operated by a local butcher for retail sale in his own shop.

[b] Slaughterhouse Hygiene and the Prevention of Cruelty

A good standard of hygiene is maintained and this is endorsed by the Ministry's Veterinary Officers during their routine inspections. I very much appreciate the active co-operation of management and staffs in achieving these standards.

I am also satisfied that any cases of cruelty or neglect found in any animals slaughtered in Retford have not occurred on the slaughtering premises.

[c] Issue of Licences – Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

15 annual licences were issued to practising slaughtermen and one 'trainee' licence to a person requiring him to slaughter under supervision for a short period prior to the issue of a full licence.

[d] Meat Inspection

The Public Abattoir and private wholesale slaughterhouse is visited at least once daily and the small private slaughterhouse once or twice a week as required. The 100% meat inspection which is regularly achieved emphasises the close co-operation which is essential between slaughterhouse operators and meat inspectors in ensuring that all offal can be readily identified with the appropriate carcasses and that all inspections can be carried out during normal working hours without any inconvenience to the trade.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the respective slaughterhouses, together with the incidence of disease and other affections which justified condemnation of all or part of carcasses or offal, was as follows:

	<i>Steers and Heifers</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
PUBLIC ABATTOIR						
Slaughtered/Inspected	1,668	28	2	3,481	4,190	9,369
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	9	11
Other animals affected	553	15	1	219	312	1,100
Percentage of animals affected	33.15	53.57	50.0	6.34	7.66	11.85
PRIVATE (CASUALTY)						
Slaughtered/Inspected	90	134	113	336	840	1,513
Whole carcasses condemned	17	21	25	40	124	227
Other animals affected	46	70	7	46	286	455
Percentage of animals affected	70.00	67.91	28.31	22.31	48.80	45.07
PRIVATE						
Slaughtered/Inspected	—	—	—	140	550	690
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other animals affected	—	—	—	1	47	48
Percentage of animals affected	—	—	—	0.71	8.54	6.95

A comparison of the number of animals slaughtered in Retford Borough, together with the weight of meat and offal condemned over the last ten years is as follows:

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Weight condemned (lb)</i>
1959	2,854	134	6,299	6,595	102,908
1960	2,765	129	5,349	6,301	68,133
1961	2,868	146	6,614	6,016	77,269
1962	2,906	142	6,189	5,891	70,853
1963	2,692	202	5,020	5,561	69,417
1964	2,503	78	5,607	6,336	40,784
1965	2,263	85	6,820	5,148	31,442
1966	2,367	118	5,956	6,600	42,616
1967	2,387	161	5,682	5,770	47,486
1968	2,340	144	4,892	5,642	42,830
1969	1,920	115	3,957	5,580	42,712

The following table, produced in the form prescribed by the Ministry, shows the number of animals slaughtered, inspected and affected with disease.

	<i>Heifers and Bullocks</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number slaughtered	1,758	162	115	3,957	5,580	11,572
Number inspected	1,758	162	115	3,957	5,580	11,572
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	17	21	25	42	133	238
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	599	85	8	266	645	1,603
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	35.03	65.43	28.69	7.78	13.94	15.99
Tuberculosis Only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	2	4
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	0.11	—	—	—	0.03	0.03
Cysticerci:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	1	—	—	—	13
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	12	1	—	—	—	13
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

WHOLE CARCASSES AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	<i>Steers Cows</i> <i>and and</i> <i>Heifers Bulls</i>		<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total 1968</i>	
Abnormal Odour	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Anaemia	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Actinobacillosis generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis (with emaciation)—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2
Blackleg	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bruising extensive and severe	—	—	1	2	—	3	2
Congestion	1	2	—	3	2	8	7
Emaciation and/or oedaema	1	10	4	15	6	36	30
Fever	1	3	1	2	—	7	1
Gangrene	1	—	—	2	3	6	6
Gross contamination	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Immaturity	—	—	8	—	—	8	6
Injury, multiple	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Leukaemia	—	—	—	1	2	3	—
Moribund	—	—	—	1	—	1	10
Multiple abscesses	1	—	—	1	12	14	12
Nephritis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pyæmia	2	—	6	4	73	85	29
Pyelonephritis Bilateral	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Septic Arthritis	—	—	—	—	4	4	7
Acute Septic Mastitis	—	2	—	2	—	4	1
Acute Septic Metritis	—	—	—	2	1	3	2
Acute Septic Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Acute Septic Peritonitis	2	1	2	3	10	18	5
Acute Septic Pneumonia	4	—	3	1	10	18	13
Other Acute Septic conditions	—	2	—	—	1	3	6
Swine Erysipelas Acute	—	—	—	—	6	6	3
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tumours, multiple and/or malignant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	22	25	43	134	240	173
	(12)	(14)	(31)	(26)	(90)	(173)	

In addition, the following parts of carcasses and offal were condemned as unfit for food, and were directed to sterilising plants within the Borough or at Bolsover. Certain cirrhotic livers are collected by the owner of a mink farm in the Rural District under approved conditions.

Part Carcasses and Offal condemned

Heads	48	(39)	Legs	180	(166)
Tongues	48	(40)	Loins/Backs	18	(16)
Lungs	517	(462)	Flanks/Bellies . .	11	(23)
Hearts	228	(121)	Breasts/Briskets ..	6	(1)
Livers	633	(535)	Shoulders	6	(1)
Part Livers	285	(234)	Oysters	4	(10)
Spleens	18	(19)	Diaphragms	24	(21)
Kidneys	43	(45)	Skin	3	(5)
Stomachs	3	(4)	Necks	—	(1)
Intestines	26	(21)	Hindquarters	15	(24)
Udders	21	(18)	Forequarters	16	(18)
Feet	133	(116)	Whole Sides	2	(1)

and miscellaneous trimmings, making an estimated total weight of all meat condemned as unfit for human consumption – 19 tons 1 cwt 40 lb.

Inspection and Sampling of Other Foods

(a) The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln, and I am indebted to Dr. Croll and his staff for their co-operation and advice.

<i>No. and Types of Sample</i>	<i>Tests Applied</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>factory</i>
Pasteurised whole liquid egg (5)	Alpha Amylase	5	—
Drinking Water (33)	Coliform Bacilli	33	—
Prepared Animal Casings (29)	Pathogens and heat-resistant Cl. Welchii	29	—
		<i>Grade</i>	<i>Grade</i>
		1	2
		3	4
Ice-cream	Pre-packed (42)	Methylene Blue 28	12
	Loose (7)	Methylene Blue 4	1

Cooked Meats

The regular sampling of cooked meat products from manufacturing and retail premises is highly desirable as it not only increases the food handler’s awareness of his responsibilities in the handling, storage and display of open food but should also improve the quality of such products and, so far as practicable, reduce the possibility of food poisoning outbreaks. No legal standards are available, nor are they practicable,

for such foods and our opinion of satisfactory and unsatisfactory results are based on those quoted by Dr. Betty Hobbs of the Ministry of Health, i.e.:

Colony count at 22 deg C (i.e. warm room)	less than 500,000 but never more than 2,000,000
Colony count at 37 deg C (i.e. blood heat)	less than 100,000 but never more than 1,000,000
Faecal coli	nil
Other pathogens	nil

An informal sample is obtained from the food producer or retailer who, himself, cuts a portion of the food and places it into a sterile jar, thus representing the condition of the product as it would be received by a customer. Where successive poor results have been obtained and we need to demonstrate the need for regular sterilisation of equipment and personal hygiene, a sample is taken by the Inspector using sterilised equipment. Only two such samples were taken during the year, both from products not manufactured in the town. N.B. Total sampling by this method would no doubt give excellent results but would not necessarily illustrate the need for regular hand washing and the cleanliness of knives and other equipment.

Products (No. of samples)		Colony count at 22°C Satisfactory i.e. less than 500,000	Colony count at 37°C Satisfactory i.e. less than 100,000	No Faecal Coli present	No Coliforms present	No other Pathogens present
Roast Pork	(25)	16	18	14	15	25
Boiled Ham	(62)	39	28	37	38	62
Pressed Bacon	(1)	1	—	1	1	1
Pressed Beef	(1)	—	—	1	1	1
Cooked Chicken	(10)	10	9	8	9	9*
Haslett	(2)	2	1	2	2	2
Pressed Chaps	(1)	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	(102)	69 (68%)	57 (56%)	64 (63%)	67 (66%)	101 (99%)

In all cases where unsatisfactory results are obtained, particularly with regard to the presence of faecal coli and/or other pathogens, advice is immediately given in an attempt to eradicate these contaminations. *One case of Staph. aureus (associated with nose and ear infections and a cause of stomach upsets) was isolated in cooked chicken – follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

In the absence of any national figures on the sampling of cooked meats there is no reason to believe that the above results are any worse than would be obtained in other areas. In fact, I am satisfied that the majority of local traders are anxious to improve on their present methods and accept the advice given to them by your Inspectors.

In addition to the above samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 28 cultures were taken from knives, chopping blocks, other food equipment and fingers of food handlers to demonstrate the effectiveness or otherwise of cleaning methods and personal hygiene.

These cultures are prepared in the Department's own home-made incubator and, after the prescribed 48 hours, shown to the food handlers from whose shops the cultures were originally taken.

When we consider the efforts being made by food manufacturers and retailers and health authorities to improve the conditions under which open food is stored, handled and displayed it is regretted that so many insanitary habits and conditions depicted on television and films are regarded as 'normal practice'.

(b) The following foodstuffs were submitted for inspection from local traders, and voluntarily surrendered for destruction on being found unfit for human consumption:

Tins of:	Vegetables	422
	Fruit	691
	Soup	67
	Meat Products	165
	Milk Products	68
	Fish	35
	Minerals	4
	Baby Foods.....	1
	Miscellaneous (unlabelled) ..	3
Packets of:	Biscuits	7
	Mixed Peel	1
	Salt	4
	Cereals	11
	Butter	30
	Lard	6
	Cheese.....	27
	Dried Fruit	4
	Pearl Barley	2
	Gravy Salt	1
	Vegetables	3
	Desserts	2
	Rice	1
	Sugar	10
	Flour	11
	Spaghetti	1

Packets of:	Nuts	2
	Margarine	2
	Crisps	117
	Dried Onions	1
Jars of:	Peanut Butter	1
	Coffee	3
	Pickles	4
	Honey	1
	Herrings	2
	Jam	3
	Meat Paste	1
	Fish Paste	2
Cartons of:	Honey	3
	Marmalade	1
	Sweet Powder	2
Loose quantities of:	Eggs	41
	Peaches	1,184
	Meat	12 lb
	Kipper Fillets	1 st.

Approximate weight of food condemned. . . . 1 ton 3 cwt 10 lb

(c) During the year, 388 visits were made to food premises to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and a further 242 visits made for the purposes of sampling and inspection of unsound food.

The following table shows the number and type of food-handling premises in the Borough at the end of the year, together with the number of visits made to each type of premises:

Bakehouses	7 (7)	Fresh Fish and Game	4 (11)
Bakers' Confectionery	5 (18)	Fried Fish and Chips	8 (9)
Butchers & Cooked Meats	18 (49)	Fruit & Vegetables	9 (10)
Catering Establishments	14 (46)	Grocers/General Dealers	55 (131)
Clubs & Canteen	25 (10)	Hotels & Licensed	
Dairies	2 (1)	Premises	36 (77)
Food Factories	4 (4)	Sweets	12 (12)
		Warehouses	6 (3)

45 inspections were made during the year of the Saturday market and the food stalls of the two annual fairs. A watching brief is also kept on mobile vans operating in the area and informal action taken as necessary to secure compliance.

Contraventions — Details of Notices Served

<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Contraventions</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.69</i>	<i>Served in 1969</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.70</i>
5	Insanitary premises	—	2	1	1
6	Cleanliness/repair of equipment	4	—	3	1
8	Protection against contam- ination	—	1	1	—
9	Personal hygiene	2	2	4	—
10	Vehicles — suitability	—	1	—	1
14	W.C. accommodation	6	1	6	1
16	Hand-washing facilities	12	14	17	9
17	First aid materials	1	—	1	—
19	Food/equipment washing facilities	3	1	4	—
20	Lighting of food rooms	2	—	1	1
21	Ventilation of food rooms	1	1	2	—
23	Cleanliness/repair of food rooms	9	4	9	4
24	Accumulation of refuse	—	2	2	—
25	Storage temperature of certain foods	—	1	1	—
26	Cleanliness of stalls/vehicles	1	—	1	—
Informal notices — served			16		
— complied with			21		
— outstanding 1.1.70			11		

Once again, during the early part of the year, all licensed premises were inspected and a report made to the Licensing Justices at the Brewster Sessions, giving particular mention to:

- (a) the need for closer co-operation between Brewery Companies and their Licencees in the general improvement of premises, and
- (b) the needs of patrons in the provision of better sanitary accommodation and hand-washing facilities in those premises that have not recently been improved.

The Justices decided to visit certain selected houses and to act accordingly.

Registration of Premises — Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1965

Certificates of registration issued during 1969 3

Total number of registered premises at 31.12.69:

Manufacture of pickled, pressed or preserved foods	12
Manufacture of ice-cream	1
Retail of pre-packed ice-cream	52

HOUSING MATTERS

[i] Rent Act, 1968

No applications have been received for certificates of disrepair since 1960.

[ii] Public Health and Housing Acts, 1936-69

(a) Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects
(under Public Health and Housing Acts) 134

includes

(i) number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation 14

(ii) number of houses found not to be in good repair and/or
in all respects fit for human habitation 107

Total number of inspections made for these purposes and for
compliance with informal or formal notices 489

Total number of houses surveyed to ascertain general con-
ditions and degree of improvement (not included above) 84

[b] Informal Action Taken

Informal notices served in respect of complaints of disrepair .. 30

Informal notices complied with 22

Informal notices served on request by owners for details of
repairs required to comply with improvement grant require-
ments:

Tenanted properties 42

Owner-occupied properties .. 35

Number of houses made fit (and improved):

Tenanted properties 31

Owner-occupied properties .. 38

Three (3) statutory notices were served and complied with without
need for further action.

Works carried out under notice included the following:

<i>Repair/Renewal of</i>		<i>Repair/Renewal of</i>	
Roofs and weatherings	.... 56	Doors	..... 41
Chimney stacks	..... 44	Staircases	..... 13
Gutters and downspouts	.... 29	Sinks/draining boards	.... 27
Windows	..... 130	Fireplaces/grates, etc.	.... 18
Ext. pointing brickwork	.... 38	Alleviation of dampness	.. 53
W.C. cisterns, basins, etc.	.. 11	External re-decoration	.... 33
Yard surfaces	..... 20	Improvement of kitchen areas	33
Ceilings	..... 27	Artificial lighting provided	6
Walls	..... 25	Drains cleared	..... 16
Floors – re-surfaced	..... 72	Drainage improved	..... 4
Floors – repaired	..... 14		

In anticipation of the grant increases proposed in the new Housing Act of 1969 many owners, particularly of tenanted properties, withheld applications for grant-aid until late in the year and this is evident in the table set out below. Consequently only 84 surveys of older properties were carried out to encourage owners to repair and improve.

Most of the small terrace-type properties in the older parts of the town are not suitable for full discretionary grant treatment, but can be put into a reasonable state of repair with standard modern amenities. Rising dampness to walls and old quarry tile floors is prevalent in many of these houses. Small scullery wash-ups have, over the years, been converted into kitchens with the removal of the obsolete kitchen ranges from the rear living room, and are wholly inadequate for the preparation and cooking of food together with household washing. Many of these have been enlarged by the removal of the old larder partition and a larger openable window provided at reasonable cost.

Although discretionary grants are encouraged in certain areas very few owners are taking advantage of the scheme.

No applications for qualification certificates were received during the year.

There is close co-operation with the Borough Surveyor with regard to improvement and standard grant applications and no application is submitted for approval unless the property is considered fit and in good repair or a written undertaking obtained from the owner that essential works, specified by this Department, will be carried out either before or concurrently with improvements.

It is interesting to note that, despite the delay in the coming into force of the new grant provisions, of all plans submitted to the Council showing the provision of modern amenities, there is still a greater proportion within areas previously surveyed.

	<i>Within surveyed areas</i>		<i>Outside surveyed areas</i>	
	<i>Tenanted</i>	<i>Owner-occupied</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>	<i>Owner-occupied</i>
1966	9	4	4	31
1967	18	13	8	29
1968	55	35	5	24
1969	17	46	7	19

Standard Grants

Applications—	<i>Owner-occupied</i>		<i>Tenanted</i>	
received	52	(54)	17	(36)
approved	50	(52)	17	(35)
refused (work commenced)	—	(1)	—	(—)
withdrawn	2	(1)	—	(1)
No. of dwellings improved during 1969	44	(34)	31	(16)
Amount paid in grants (to nearest £)	£4,735	(£2,848)	£4,496	(£2,385)

Average grant per house (to nearest £)	£108	(£84)	£145	(£149)
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Amenities provided—

(a) fixed baths	30	(16)	23	(14)
(b) showers	—	(—)	—	(—)
(c) wash-hand basins	31	(19)	24	(15)
(d) hot water systems	32	(19)	25	(15)
(e) internal W.C.s	46	(33)	25	(17)
(f) ventilated food stores	33	(20)	24	(13)
(g) structural alterations	11	(2)	9	(6)
(h) sinks	—	(N/A)	—	(N/A)

Discretionary Grants

Applications—	<i>Owner-occupied</i>		<i>Tenanted</i>	
received	1	(1)	—	(—)
approved	1	(1)	—	(—)
refused	—	(—)	—	(—)
No. of dwellings improved during 1969	—	(2)	4 flats	(6)
Amount paid in grants	—	(£531)	£1,556	(2,494)
Average grant per house	—	(£265)	£389	(£416)

(figures in parenthesis indicate figures for 1968)

[iii] Unfit Housing

The following action was taken:

Demolition Orders made:

3-4 Spa Common	2)	
60-62 Grove Street	2)	
34 Bridgegate	1)	6
29 Moorgate	1)	

Closing Orders made (in lieu of Demolition Orders):

45 West Street	1)	1
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Represented to Committee in consideration of demolition procedure:

71-3-5-7-9-81 Albert Road	6)	7
141 Thrumpton Lane	1)	

Compulsory Purchase Order Confirmed:

66-82 Grove Street	7)	
2-26 Bescoby Street	13)	49
1-29, 2-22 Kirke Street	26)	
1-5 Common Road	3)	

Position at 31.12.69:	<i>Demoli- tion Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>	<i>Under- takings</i>	<i>Clear- ance Orders</i>	<i>Totals</i>	1968
Houses demolished—						
in 1969	3	—	—	12	15	32
Houses closed in 1969	N/A	1	—	N/A	1	1
Houses made fit and orders revoked	—	—	—	N/A	—	1
Houses vacant pend- ing demolition	13	N/A	N/A	10	23	21
Houses still occupied	35	2	1	52	90	53
Houses awaiting con- firmation of orders	7	—	—	—	7	—
	N/A — <i>not applicable</i>					

During the year 19 houses under order became vacant, 12 families (27 persons) being re-housed by the Council, 6 families (16 persons) finding private alternative accommodation, and one elderly tenant died.

In 1969 18 bungalows were built by the Council and in the same period private enterprise completed 63 dwellings for owner-occupation.

Post-war totals (1946-69 inclusive): Council 1,353; Private Enterprise 1,069.

[iv] Caravans

There is no caravan problem within the Borough.

[v] Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were reported or found during routine inspections during 1969.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

[1] Statutory Nuisances. Complaints concerning dirty/verminous premises, refuse accumulations, choked or insanitary drains or water-courses, noise and dust nuisance, etc, were investigated, involving a total of 195 visits. Of the 29 informal notices which needed to be served, only 5 were outstanding at the end of the year.

[2] Infectious Diseases. Eight cases of scarlet fever, 5 cases of sonnei dysentery, and 4 cases of infective jaundice were invesitgated during the year. These visits provided an excellent opportunity for advising house-holders on the need for care in the purchasing, handling and storage of open foodstuffs.

[3] **Vermin Control.** The eradication of vermin and insect pests is carried out principally by an employee of the Highways Department, who also acts as part-time Rodent Operator.

Treatment included:

Ants	35	Earwigs	1
Beetles	6	Harvest Bugs . .	1
Cockroaches	3	Wasps	14
Crickets	1	Woodworm	7

Sample packets of insecticides are available free on request at the Public Health Department for the treatment of ants, and disinfectant is available for cases of infectious diseases and other special circumstances.

[4] **Common Lodging House.** This house in Moorgate, which has licensed accommodation for 40 persons (male and female), is kept under surveillance. The female dormitories have not been in use for some years as there is no longer a demand for this accommodation.

For the fifth consecutive year no reports of verminous persons have been made which would require treatment by this Department.

[5] **Mortuary.** Nine bodies were admitted to the Mortuary, all of which were former residents of the Borough.

Post-mortems are no longer carried out here, principally because of the absence of assistance and adequate facilities, and the mortuary is now used solely as a depository for bodies awaiting identification and/or delivery to Victoria Hospital Worksop, for post-mortems ordered by the Coroner.

By arrangement with the Coroner, no laying-out of bodies is now carried out by an employee of this authority. Whilst we are still responsible for the general cleansing and maintenance of the mortuary, notification of the admission of bodies was no longer required after November, 1969.

[6] **Provision of Refuse Bins.** Under the Council's scheme for the provision of refuse bins to premises at a basic rate of 7/6d per annum, 279 bins were issued during the year, Of these. 95 were new applications and 184 were replacement of worn-out bins.

There are 2,213 bins on hire within the Borough.

This is the only section of the Council's refuse collection and disposal service which is administered from this Department.

[7] **Offensive Trades and Knackers Yards.** (a) The trades of fell-mongery, gut scraping and fat extraction are carried out in a factory within a quarter of a mile to the north of the town centre.

Despite the introduction of a condensor plant and after-burner for the treatment of foul gases from the fat extractor plant in November, 1968, severe nuisances occurred from time to time largely due to mechanical failures.

Finally, in October 1969, the two cookers and ancillary plant were removed to another plant at Mansfield Woodhouse and the process of fat-extraction completely discontinued. Until such time as the re-organisation of transport etc. can be arranged within the Company, the storage of inedible offal in the open yard will continue.

Large covered metal containers are on order which should reduce the smell and fly nuisances which have previously occurred.

Under normal working conditions, smell nuisances from the gut-cleaning processes are localised and present no serious problems but, nevertheless, require surveillance.

Twenty-nine visits were made to the factory within the year, 19 in response to formal complaints and 10 additional routine inspections.

(b) The two licensed knackers yards within the Borough are inspected at regular intervals by the Ministry's Veterinary Officers and your Inspectors. One operates within the offensive trades factory mentioned above, the other being inactive and used solely for the reception of the occasional dead animal awaiting transport to the main premises at Doncaster.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences, relating to a pet shop and a market stall, were issued during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

One application was received and approved during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Fifty visits were made in connection with smoke nuisances and/or non-compliance with the provisions of the Act relating to the production of dark or black smoke.

Informal notices served included:

Smoke from industrial incinerator 1

Burning of refuse and tyres 3

All notices were complied with during the year.

One application for 'prior approval' to install furnace plants was received during the year, which also required approval of chimney height

The smoke and sulphur dioxide volumetric apparatus sited at the Public Health Department, Chancery Lane, continued to operate satisfactorily during the year. Monthly reports are also received from the Central Electricity Generating Board automatic recording stations sited at Carr Hill School, Tiln Road, and at Goosemoor Lane, Ordsall.

Results for the three stations are tabulated on page 48.

It is particularly interesting to notice the gradual reduction in the yearly average concentration of smoke in the atmosphere at the town centre, although there is no improvement in the sulphur dioxide content.

	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>
1965	122	97
1966	102	86
1967	95	75
1968	83	86
1969	75	98

Although no private statistics are available, the general trend towards central heating is reflected in the applications from Council tenants during the last five months of the year i.e. 33 gas; 15 solid-fuel and 2 all-electric installations approved.

OIL HEATERS REGULATIONS, 1962-66

Regular inspections are made of all goods offered for sale by auction in the Corn Exchange and Town Hall Yard to trace oil heaters likely to be defective or dangerous. By informal arrangement with the local auctioneers, all such heaters (together with any unguarded or dangerous open-element electric radiators) are withdrawn from sale and destroyed.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

This work is carried out on a part-time basis by Mr P. Maud, an employee of the Highways Department staff. He continues to do this work satisfactorily and carries out routine surveys as and when necessary. The continuation of the free service for all classes of premises other than agricultural holdings has proved very effective and more complaints of infestation are being investigated.

Six informal notices were served in respect of action required to eradicate rat infestations

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1 Number of properties in district	6431 (6253)	39 (38)
2 (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	262 (253)	— (—)
(b) Number infested by: (i) Rats	262 (246)	— (—)
(ii) Mice	6 (7)	— (—)
3 (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	23 (8)	— (—)
(b) Number infested by: (i) Rats	23 (8)	— (—)
(ii) Mice	— (—)	— (—)

Figures in parentheses are for 1968

The treatment of sewer manholes with fluoracetamide is carried ont with the co-operation of the local Ministry Officer.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

No cases of sanitary deficiencies in factories were reported by H.M. Inspectors of Factories or by factory employees.

The visits to factories in the town by your inspectors are basically in connection with other aspects of our duties, i.e. food hygiene, clean air, petroleum, noise, etc, and any obvious contravention of the Factories Act would have been noted and acted upon.

I am satisfied that the welfare of factory workers receives adequate supervision by H.M. Inspector of Factories, with whom we are in close liaison, and any duplication of visits would, therefore, be both unneces- sary and time-wasting.

Number of non-mechanical factories on register	5
Number of mechanical factories on register	82
Number of notices served	Nil

OFFICES SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The following tables are in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour :

TABLE A — REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of Registered premises at the end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	2	63	7
Retail shops	5	146	35
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	9	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	21	5
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
TOTALS	9	241	48

TABLE B — NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

TABLE C — ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES
BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	504
Retail shops	716
Wholesale department, warehouses	100
Catering establishments open to the public	98
Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	25
Total	1,449
Total males	609
Total females	840

TABLE D — EXEMPTIONS

There was one exemption.

TABLE E — PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions.

TABLE F — INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	2
No. of other staff employed for most of this time on work in connection with the Act	NIL
<hr/>	
No. of Accidents reported under Section 48 of the Act ..	3
No. of Accidents investigated as to causation	1

GENERAL REPORT

Details of notices served and action taken:

Informal Notices	Offices	Shops	W/houses	Canteens etc.	Fuel Depots	Totals
Outstanding 1.1.69	6	7	—	1	1	15
Served 1969	3	2	—	—	—	5
Totals	9	9	—	1	1	20
Fully complied with	4	3	—	1	—	8
Outstanding 1.1.70	5	6	—	—	1	12

Contraventions found:

<i>Section of Act</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Outstanding 1.1.69</i>	<i>Contraventions noted during 1969</i>	<i>Complied with (or no further action taken)*</i>	<i>Outstanding 1.1.70</i>
4	CLEANLINESS				
	Premises ..	1	1	1	1
	Furn/Fittings	—	—	—	—
5	OVERCROWDING				
	Injurious ..	—	—	—	—
	Statutory ..	—	—	—	—
6	TEMPERATURE				
	Adequate ..	2	1	1	2
	Thermometers	2	—	2	—
7	VENTILATION				
	—	—	—	—
8	LIGHTING ..	4	1	3	2
9	SANITARY				
	Adequate ..	3	—	1	2
	ACCOMM.				
	Clean & Repair	1	—	1	—
	Art. Lighting	1	—	1	—
	S. T. Disposal	—	—	—	—
10	WASHING				
	Adequate	9	1	6	4
	FACILITIES				
	Clean & Repair	1	—	1	—
11	DRINKING				
	Water	6	—	3	3
	WATER				
	Drink. Vessels	—	—	—	—
12	CLOTHING				
	Provision	—	—	—	—
	ACCOMM.				
	Drying Facs.	—	—	—	—
13	SEATING FACS.				
	General 1: 3	1	—	—	1
14					
	Sedentary	—	—	—	—
15	EATING FACS.				
	SHOPS	—	—	—	—
16	FLOORS, PASSAGES				
	Repair &				
	AND STAIRS				
	Maintenance	3	1	1	3
17	DANGEROUS				
	Fencing ..	4	—	3	1
18	MACHINERY				
	Protect Y.Ps.	—	—	—	—
19					
	Training use	—	—	—	—
23	HEAVY WORK				
	Prohibition	—	—	—	—
24	FIRST AID				
	Provision	10	—	7	3
27	DANGEROUS ACTS				
	Prohibitions	—	—	—	—
50	ABSTRACT OF ACT				
	Provision ..	7	—	4	3
Totals		55	5	35	25

Premises closed or occupiers became self-employed

PETROLEUM [REGULATION] ACTS 1928 & 1936

The following licences were approved during the year:

Licences to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks:

(a) for private use 24 (21,550 gals)

(b) for retail sale 15 (58,300 gals)

Licences to store petroleum spirit in cans or containers 1 (10 gals)

Licences to store petroleum mixtures 6 (327 gals)

One hundred and sixty-five visits were carried out during 1969, including 120 visits in connection with the testing of tanks and pipelines and at least one visit to every licensed premises with regard to fire protection and the display of warning notices.

In November 1968 the main recommendations of the Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions (Part 1) for can stores and petrol-filling stations, issued by the Home Office, were accepted by the Council and steps were taken to ensure that, as far as reasonably practicable, all installations conformed to requirements.

Annual certificates of electrical compliance are now required as a condition of licence.

Of the 79 underground tanks in use at the end of the year, 9 are over twenty years old, and 21 are over thirty years old. These are re-tested as necessary as part of the licensing conditions. During the year two old tanks were converted for use with diesel oil or paraffin and the licences amended or cancelled accordingly.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

During 1968 local authorities were requested to take all reasonable steps to reduce noise nuisance from road-breakers and other equipment operating within their districts.

Arrangements were subsequently made with the Borough Surveyor for a stencilled letter to be enclosed with all approvals of applications for street works, requesting contractors to use mufflers on road drills, and baffles on compressors, etc.

The Council purchased mufflers for their own equipment and their example has been followed by most of the private firms regularly operating in the district. Some informal warnings needed to be given, particularly to contractors of the statutory undertakings, requiring abatement of noise from this source.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the staff of the Department and other Chief Officers of the Council for their co-operation during the year and in compiling this report.

In all aspects of his work the Public Health Inspector is obligated to protect the individual or the general public likely to suffer from any default or negligence and his subsequent actions must, on occasions, be open to criticism from ill-informed sources.

It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to record my appreciation of the support and interest I have enjoyed from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and your good self during the past year.

It is with the deepest regret that we record the death of Mr F. R. Smith on 3rd October 1969. Mr Smith came to Retford as Sanitary Inspector in 1923 and gave continuous service until his retirement in January 1960.

H. BROOKS

Chief Public Health Inspector

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF SMOKE & SULPHUR DIOXIDE (in microgrms per cu metre)

N.B. Figures in parentheses are for 1968. F & M — Foot and mouth restrictions — no readings taken

1969	Sulphur Dioxide				Smoke			Recorded Wind Directions (No. of days)							Rainfall
	Ordsall	Town Centre	Tiln Road	Ordsall	Town Centre	Tiln Road	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
JAN	66 (F & M)	161 (123)	111 (95)	66 (F & M)	133 (159)	103 (87)	4	—	—	4	3	6	—	7	2.00 (1.33)
FEB	90 (F & M)	160 (126)	96 (100)	74 (F & M)	143 (168)	74 (93)	6	4	—	1	—	3	1	9	2.27 (0.85)
MAR	91 (72)	107 (101)	64 (78)	57 (52)	100 (86)	65 (46)	6	10	5	—	—	2	—	7	3.03 (1.06)
APRIL	58 (51)	114 (80)	67 (63)	38 (31)	64 (72)	39 (40)	5	2	1	—	—	4	2	8	2.67 (1.99)
MAY	49 (52)	70 (54)	60 (66)	24 (29)	39 (54)	25 (18)	6	3	1	3	2	5	3	4	3.74 (1.55)
JUNE	43 (42)	62 (49)	51 (64)	13 (19)	29 (30)	16 (15)	8	3	—	—	2	1	2	7	2.13 (1.99)
JULY	45 (47)	73 (32)	62 (60)	19 (19)	22 (36)	19 (15)	4	1	—	—	2	6	4	7	2.99 (5.75)
AUG	33 (49)	40 (40)	47 (59)	16 (19)	27 (28)	19 (14)	7	1	—	1	1	1	5	13	2.04 (1.86)
SEPT	37 (40)	61 (79)	56 (56)	26 (36)	42 (52)	29 (36)	10	3	—	3	—	5	2	6	0.95 (3.60)
OCT	80 (43)	84 (86)	115 (75)	49 (47)	69 (84)	60 (65)	3	—	—	1	2	6	3	9	0.52 (2.07)
NOV	49 (37)	90 (120)	74 (71)	49 (70)	84 (100)	62 (72)	1	—	—	1	2	5	7	7	5.90 (2.94)
DEC	89 (67)	150 (143)	121 (100)	90 (92)	142 (128)	114 (101)	9	—	2	—	1	2	2	11	3.00 (1.31)
Annual Average	61 (50)	98 (86)	77 (74)	43 (41)	78 (83)	52 (50)	69 (82)	27 (26)	9 (12)	14 (12)	15 (17)	46 (63)	31 (33)	95 (61)	31.37 (26.30)

Average rainfall over 10 years 1959-68: 22.39 in. Average rainfall over 10 years 1949-59: 18.28 in.

